

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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chinery of every description made to  
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## POSTMASTERS ARE APPOINTED

### Star Routes To Be Soon Estab- lished—Inspector Flint To Leave Soon.

By the Alameda yesterday Postoffice  
Inspector Flint received the commis-  
sions of seven postmasters of the presi-  
dential offices of the islands. They are:

William Hay, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
George Lawson, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
John H. Boie, Papeete, Tahiti.  
Christian Andrews, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
Joseph H. Mahoe, Pukou, Molokai.  
John C. Sarie, Hilea, Hawaii.  
Rudolph Wassman, Napoos, Ha-  
waii.

Orders were also received from the  
Postmaster General to advertise for  
bids for the star route mail service be-  
tween a number of different points in  
the islands. The three on which bids  
are to be asked at once are from Hono-  
lulu to Heela, a distance of twelve  
miles; from Heela to Kahuku, six  
miles; from the Pal to Waimanalo, a  
distance of six miles. All these points  
are to have six times a week mail ser-  
vice. George W. Carr, assistant super-  
intendent of the railway mail service,  
will have charge of the letting of the contract.

The star route contracts will in all  
likelihood be sold to dwellers along the  
roads that will be covered by the ser-  
vice. In the States the contracts are  
bid in by big contractors and then sub-  
let to small contractors, and very fre-  
quently the system results in poor ser-  
vice to the points reached by the mails,  
as the bids are so low that efficient ser-  
vice cannot be rendered. The rule for-  
bidding any bids to be received except  
from those who dwell along the road  
will prevent the big contractors from  
getting hold of the contracts, and will  
give the bona fide bidders a chance to  
render efficient service and still make  
money on the contracts, so the bidding  
is likely to be quite lively.

Mr. Flint also received by the Ala-  
meda his orders to return to the Main-  
land, and with Inspector Hall he will  
leave on the next Australia, going to  
Los Angeles, where he will testify in a  
postal case which he worked up there  
some time ago. Mr. Flint will be suc-  
ceeded by Inspector W. A. Robinson of  
San Francisco, who has been ordered to  
the islands temporarily to replace Mr.  
Flint. It is not likely that Mr. Flint  
will return, as all of the work of in-  
stalling the postal service in the is-  
lands is practically completed and what  
remains to be done is largely in the na-  
ture of routine work. Mr. Flint has  
made hundreds of friends in the is-  
lands, and his departure will be uni-  
versally regretted by all who have come  
in contact with him.

## ADVERTISER SUED BY ACTOR AVERY

The Hawaiian Gazette Company,  
Limited, was sued yesterday by Eu-  
gene Avery for \$20,000 damages for al-  
leged libel. Avery alleges that the pub-  
lication of an article in the Advertiser  
the morning after his arrest on a charge  
of embezzlement preferred by  
Photographer W. C. King injured him  
in his reputation, "character" and gen-  
eral standing and brought him into  
public contempt and ridicule. Avery  
was charged by King with embezzling  
\$72 and was yesterday indicted by the  
Grand Jury on that charge.

Before the District Court the case  
against Avery was nolle prossed. He  
was formerly a chorus singer with the  
Southwell Opera Company and when  
that organization left Honolulu, Avery  
remained and became an advertising  
seller for King Brothers. He was  
leaving on the last trip of the Australia  
when arrested at King's instigation on  
the ship. Avery was arrested yester-  
day afternoon on the indictment by the  
Grand Jury and released later on \$300  
bonds.

On Sunday the Hawaiian Band will  
play at the Capital grounds.

## ENVOYS AGAIN HEARD FROM

### They Appeal for Prompt Relief.

## THE ALLIES ADVANCING

### They Rout a Chinese Garrison After Desperate Fighting—The Crisis From Many Angles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The fol-  
lowing cablegram from Minister  
Conger was received tonight by  
the State Department:  
TAI-NAN YAMEN, Aug. 7.—Sec-  
retary of State, Washington: Still  
besieged; situation more precari-  
ous; Chinese Government insisting  
upon our leaving Peking, which  
would be certain death. Rifle fir-  
ing upon us daily by Imperial  
troops. Have abundant courage,  
but little ammunition or provisions.  
Two progressive Yamen Ministers  
beheaded. All connected with Le-  
gation of United States well at  
present moment. CONGER.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The mes-  
sage from Minister Conger brings the  
Chinese situation to its most serious  
stage and the authorities in Washington  
regard the matter as one of great grav-  
ity. They are aware that nothing but  
the most vigorous action can meet the  
conditions, save the Ministers and other  
foreigners in Peking, and avert war of  
long duration. After a conference of the  
men in charge of the diplomatic and mil-  
itary affairs, in which President McKin-  
ley participated on the long distance tel-  
ephone, it was decided to send a mes-  
sage to Consul General Goodnow, repeating  
the contents of the Conger message and ad-  
vising him that the situation was serious  
and a crisis had been reached. He was  
directed to communicate the fact to Li  
Hung Chang, to Sheng and other Chinese  
officials, who were to transmit it to the  
Government of China with a strong rep-  
resentation that the present situation was  
not tolerable, and could not be continued  
without the most serious results. It is  
understood that the dispatch was prac-  
tically an ultimatum, and an early reply  
was demanded. The answer is expected  
during the day or evening and it prob-  
ably will determine the future action of  
this Government.

It is not believed by the War Depart-  
ment officials that the international forces  
now operating along the Pei river can  
reach Peking in time to rescue the Min-  
isters if active hostilities should begin  
against the legationaries by the Imperial  
troops. So serious do the officials regard  
the situation that it is believed by some  
there is greater safety for the Ministers  
and other foreigners to accept an escort  
of the Imperial army to Tien-Tsin than  
to remain in Peking if war should be de-  
clared.

The information received through the  
Chinese Minister regarding the opening  
of communication between the Ministers  
and their Governments is the one ray of  
hope in the situation. Whether the  
promises contained in the edict will be  
made good ought to be speedily known,  
and if communication is established, an  
most serious consequences may be averted.  
Although there have been intimations  
before that such communication  
would be established, this is the first  
time that it has appeared in the form of  
an imperial edict.

As a result of this latest communica-  
tion from the Chinese Government and  
the message sent to Consul General  
Goodnow, the United States Government  
is now in a waiting attitude hoping for  
the best but apprehensive of the gravest  
possibilities.

REPLY TO CONGER.  
WASHINGTON, August 8.—A reply has  
been sent to Minister Conger by the State  
Department to the message received late  
yesterday. It advises him of the ap-  
proach of the relief column and exhorts  
him to be of good cheer. The dispatch  
was sent direct to Minister Conger at  
Peking and a duplicate of it to Consul  
General Goodnow at Shanghai. Goodnow  
was directed to spare no pains or ex-  
pense to get the message to Minister Con-  
ger.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.  
WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Chinese  
Minister visited the State Department to-  
day and transmitted to this Government  
the following edict:

"An Imperial edict of the eighth day  
of the seventh moon (August 2, 1900), trans-  
mitted by Viceroy Li Hung Chang, Vice-  
roy Lu Kun Yi and Director General  
Sheng, under date of August 4, 1900, to  
Minister Yang, at St. Petersburg, and  
transmitted by the latter under date of  
August 7th, and received by Minister Wu  
on the evening of the last named date. It  
is as follows:

"Li Hung Chang and Lu Kun Yi, in  
response to their joint memorial propos-  
ing the sending of the foreign Ministers  
to Tien-Tsin, received on the 8th instant  
(August 7) the following imperial edict:  
"Throughout the disturbances recently  
caused by our subjects on account of  
Christian missions, which have resulted  
in a conflict of forces, it has been found  
necessary to afford protection to all the  
foreign Ministers in Peking. On repeat-  
ed occasions the Tsung Li Yamen sent  
notes inquiring after their welfare. And  
as Peking has not yet been restored to  
order and precautionary measures may  
not secure absolute safety, the foreign  
Ministers are being considered as to the

proposed plan of detaching troops to es-  
cort them safely to Tien-Tsin to a safe  
temporary shelter, so that they may be  
free from apprehension, anxiety or fear.

"We hereby command Jung Lu to ap-  
point as a preliminary step trustworthy,  
high, civil and military officials, who to-  
gether with reliable and efficient troops,  
shall, at such time as the foreign Min-  
isters may agree upon for leaving Peking,  
escort and protect them throughout their  
journey. Should lawless characters man-  
ifest evil designs upon the Ministers, or  
attempt to rob them, or in any way cre-  
ate trouble, they (the high officials) shall  
at once repress them without fail.

"If the foreign Ministers, before leav-  
ing Peking should desire to communicate  
with their respective Governments and if  
their telegraphic messages should be in-  
terrupted, the Tsung Li Yamen shall  
plain language the Tsung Li Yamen shall  
at once attend to them without the least  
delay, thus manifesting the utmost  
friendliness of the Imperial Government.  
Respect this."

### FEARS FOR THE ENVOYS.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Gravest ap-  
prehensions are felt here in official circles  
for the safety of the imprisoned Minis-  
ters in Peking. The alleged statement of  
Li Hung Chang that it is absolutely im-  
possible for the allies to enter Peking  
to escort the Ministers to safety adds  
greatly to the strain of the situation. It  
clearly implies the purpose of the Chi-  
nese Government to resist the advance of  
the allies.

So far as known, there is no present  
purpose of calling a halt in the allied  
movement against Peking. It is ac-  
cnowledged that the relief column is not  
strong enough to maintain war against  
the Chinese kingdom for any great length  
of time, but heavy reinforcements are  
en route to China. Their arrival on the  
scene may alter the situation entirely  
and bring the obstinate Orientals to their  
senses. It is the present situation, how-  
ever, that worries the Administration,  
and there is general opinion that it is  
not in a position to enforce its demands  
and bring the Chinese authorities to in-  
stant terms. In the course of the next  
two months there will be about 6,000  
American troops on Chinese soil, not  
counting many thousands more that  
could be transferred from the Philippines  
in case of necessity. The Chinese will be  
held to a strict accountability for any  
injury that may be sustained by Ameri-  
can interests in the present crisis. What  
should be done for the immediate relief  
of the Ministers is the problem now con-  
fronting the Administration and is the  
subject of anxious conferences between  
the officials in this city and in telegraphic  
correspondence with the President at  
Canton and the Secretary of State at  
San Francisco. N. H. Acting Secretary  
Adee received a cable message this morn-  
ing from Consul Goodnow at Shanghai giv-  
ing the latest information in his posses-  
sion in regard to the situation in China,  
including the report of the battle of Pei  
Tiang on the 5th, as it indicates that the  
American detachment took no part in  
this engagement, not having arrived un-  
til after the Japanese forces had effect-  
ed the capture of the city. Admiral Remy  
confirms General Chaffee's statement  
that Yang Tsun is the next objective  
point for the relief column on the march  
to Peking.

Secretary Root held a lengthy confer-  
ence with Acting Secretary Adee in the  
State Department after the visit of the  
Chinese Minister. At its conclusion Mr.  
Root said that the situation was un-  
changed so far as the War Department  
is concerned. He declined to enter into  
the diplomatic aspect of the situation,  
and Secretary Adee denied himself to all  
newspaper men. It is known, however,  
that the Government will lose no time  
in putting the good faith of the Chinese  
Government to the test.

The critical situation developed here to-  
day by the receipt of the Conger mes-  
sage, gave rise to a number of rumors  
of renewed military activity. It can be  
stated on the authority of the Secretary  
of War that no actual steps have been  
taken, but it is understood that acting  
on a precautionary message, addressed  
him some time ago, Gen. MacArthur has  
sent a detachment of his forces to cover  
a considerable body of troops on which  
he can draw in an emergency to reinforce  
the international column in China.

### BRITISH ENVOY HEARD FROM.

LONDON, August 8.—In the House of  
Commons today the British Foreign  
Minister, Secretary for the Foreign Office,  
read a telegram from Sir Claude  
MacDonald, British Minister to China,  
received in cipher at the Foreign Office  
this morning. The dispatch was in reply  
to a Government message and bore date  
of Peking, August 2d. It was as follows:

"I have today received your cipher tel-  
egram forwarded to me by the Chinese  
Minister. The shell and cannon fire ceas-  
ed on July 16th, but the rifle fire has con-  
tinued from the Chinese positions held  
by Government troops and Boxers inter-  
mittently ever since. The casualties since  
then have been slight. Except one private  
of marines all the wounded are doing  
well. The rest of the British in the  
Legation are well, including the whole  
garrison.

"The total of killed is sixty and of  
wounded 119. We have strengthened our  
fortifications. We have over 200 women  
and children refugees in the Legation. The  
Chinese Government has refused  
transmission to telegrams in cipher until  
now."

Mr. Broderick also read the following  
dispatch from Admiral Seymour, filed at  
the Foreign Office, August 6:

"The allies, about 12,000 strong, attack-  
ed the Chinese entrenched position at Hei-  
ku, about two miles outside Tien-Tsin,  
early this morning. The Chinese were  
driven out and retired northward, pur-  
sued by the allies, who occupied Pei-  
sang. Transports followed up the troops.  
By road and river the advance upon Pei-  
king had begun."

Mr. Broderick said he thought the  
messages were, on the whole, satisfac-  
tory. The country understood the policy  
of Her Majesty's Government in regard  
to China was to carry on with absolute  
firmness and determination the measures  
taken to preserve the country's inter-  
ests.

LONDON, August 8.—The cipher dis-  
patch from the British Minister at Pei-  
king, Sir Claude MacDonald, received at  
the British Foreign Office this morning  
and read in the House of Commons to-  
day by the Parliamentary Secretary for  
the Foreign Office, Mr. Broderick, an-  
nouncing that the members of the Lega-  
tion were holding out five days ago, is  
taken, with the Admiralty's announce-

(Continued on Page 2)

## CORBIN ON THE CHINESE WAR

### Relative Strength of Contending Forces.

### HE THINKS HARD CAMPAIGN LIKELY

### Adjutant General of the United States Tells His Views.

As events now occurring in China are  
expressing the attention of the civilized  
world, some account of the Chinese army,  
of the forces the powers can bring against  
them and of the operations likely to take  
place will be of interest. Telegraphic re-  
ports from China have been so meager  
and so confusing that, before proceeding  
further, it will not, perhaps, be out of  
place to give a brief synopsis of what has  
occurred up to date.

### THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

On May 31 there were at Taku seven  
Russian, one French, two British and one  
Italian warships, all of which landed de-  
tachments of sailors and marines; other  
ships afterward arrived, and on June 9  
the number of ships had been increased  
to twenty-three, two of which were  
American. Meanwhile, detachments of  
various nationalities had been sent into  
Peking to guard the legations. The troops,  
when landed, proceeded to take possession  
of and repair the railroad. June 19 a  
force of about 2,000 men, under Admiral  
Seymour, left Tien-Tsin for Peking. Ar-  
riving about forty miles from the capital,  
it was found that the railroad had been  
destroyed, and that further progress  
could have to be made by marching. For  
some time nothing was heard from this  
column. On June 17 the Taku forts, at  
the mouth of the Peiho river, were at-  
tacked and captured. On June 21 an at-  
tack on Tien-Tsin began, and it was nec-  
essary to send a force to its relief. The  
first detachment, consisting of about 400  
Russians and 150 American marines, un-  
der Major Waller, met with serious resis-  
tance and were in great danger until  
reinforced by about 1,000 British troops.  
The rest of the relieving force arriving,  
the entrance into Tien-Tsin, which had  
been held by about 3,000 men, principally  
Russians, was effected on June 23. It  
was then learned that Seymour's col-  
umn not only had been unable to do any-  
thing for the relief of Peking, after hard  
fighting against greatly superior forces  
had been compelled to withdraw and had  
been driven back to Tien-Tsin. June 25, 2,000  
men went from Tien-Tsin to Seymour's  
relief. The arsenal was destroyed and  
the whole force returned to Tien-Tsin. In  
the early part of the troubles the Boxers  
had been opposed by Chinese troops, but  
afterward the latter joined their forces  
and in the recent fighting their forces  
have been combined. Prince Tuan, thor-  
oughly opposed to all foreigners, is re-  
ported to have poisoned the emperor, to  
have put himself at the head of the anti-  
foreign movement and to be actively di-  
recting the troops. While the news of  
the assassination of the German Minis-  
ter and of the massacre of all foreigners  
in Peking is agitating the civilized world,  
the combined forces of the powers are at  
present at Tien-Tsin and Taku, and un-  
able with their present strength to make  
forward movement. The steps taken by  
the powers to increase their strength in  
China will be referred to hereafter.

### THE CHINESE ARMY.

The total strength of the Chinese army  
cannot be accurately given, and if it  
could, the statement would have but lit-  
tle value, as many of the men who are  
armed are neither armed nor trained,  
and a large number are fol-  
lowing civil vocations and performing no  
military duty whatever.

These troops are organized into eight  
banners of from ten to twelve army  
corps each. The Banners K'i are distin-  
guished by the colors designated here,  
and are further divided into two classes  
as follows:

The Three Superior Banners—No. 1,  
yellow with red border; No. 2, plain white;  
No. 3, plain white.  
The Five Inferior Banners—No. 4, white  
with red border; No. 5, plain red; No. 6,  
red with blue border; No. 7, plain blue;  
No. 8, blue with red border.  
These eight banners nominally contain  
about 200,000 men, but the number main-  
tained on a war footing is very much less,  
men being taken from the banners  
to form other corps. The national-  
ities comprising the banner force are  
three in number, viz.: Manchus, Mongo-  
lians and Chinese, the latter being consid-  
ered as the most reliable of the three.  
The Manchus are the most numerous, and  
were the original invaders during the  
period of their contest with the Ming  
dynasty in the early part of the seven-  
teenth century. The soldiers are distrib-  
uted under each color according to their  
nationality. Thus, there being three na-  
tionalities, each banner is subdivided into  
three parts (ku-ai). There are, there-  
fore, twenty-four ku-ai—three in each K'i.  
The ku-ai are more administrative than  
tactical units.

Under one or other of these divisions all  
living Manchus, and all descendants of  
the Manchus, are enrolled. The banners  
constitute, in fact, the population of Pei-  
king, with offshoots in various provincial  
cities, and a certain number of the adult  
males of the force receive pay as  
members of one or the other military  
corps, into which they have, from time  
to time, been organized, in addition to the  
pittance they receive as soldiers of the  
banner.

The various corps are divided into com-

panies (yuan), numbering 250 men each  
in the infantry and 150 in the cavalry.

According to the latest reliable authori-  
ties about all the organized and drilled  
Chinese troops to be counted upon in the  
present operations are as follows:

	Approximate Strength.
Gen. Sung's corps	10,000
Seen Ching's corps	7,000
Ting Fu Shiang's corps (now op- erating near Peking)	10,000
Gen. Nien's corps (now op- erating near Tien-Tsin)	13,000
Hu Sheng's corps	5,000
Peking field force	10,000
Division of guards	10,000

The last three corps of these troops are  
drawn from the Manchu bannermen.  
There are other troops more or less well  
organized and drilled in distant provinces,  
but they need not be considered as a fac-  
tor in the present operations. The gov-  
ernor of Shantung is said to have a corps  
of about 15,000 troops, drilled according to  
German methods. The value of the Box-  
ers as a fighting force against organized  
European troops is an unknown quan-  
tity, but is not thought to be great.

### FORCES OF THE POWERS.

When the troubles in China began, the  
armed forces of the powers available  
were composed of the sailors and marines  
who could be landed from the ships. Some  
of these ships were near at hand, while  
others were in different parts of the Orient,  
but within a few days' sail. The total  
number of warships of all classes in  
these waters is as follows:

Great Britain	20
Russia	20
United States	20
France	12
Germany	9
Japan	46

Italy had one ship at Taku and Austria  
had some marines ashore, so her navy  
must be represented; but these two na-  
tions are omitted in the foregoing list.  
Germany had, besides the men on ship-  
board, about 3,000 men at Kiaochow.  
Russia had perhaps 20,000 men at Pei-  
king and a large number of troops in  
eastern Siberia. She has also a large  
force on the northern frontier of China,  
but it is at a great distance overland  
from Peking and cannot be considered  
available. Any reinforcements would  
probably be sent from Odessa. Japan has  
a large number of troops available, and  
can furnish at short notice as many as  
may be needed. Late reports state that  
the powers have all agreed to utilize Ja-  
pan's military strength, and give her  
their mandate to bring order out of chaos.  
The powers, however, not depending en-  
tirely upon that, are preparing to send  
troops from home. Great Britain has  
sent about 1,000 troops from Hongkong.  
Between 4,000 and 5,000 men were to  
leave Calcutta June 24. Lord Roberts was  
asked if he could spare any from South  
Africa, but he answered in the negative.  
Tiere left France for China, June 12.  
Russia sent 3,000 troops, June 12, and  
two battalions of infantry and two  
batteries of artillery. There are said to  
be, also, about 10,000 French troops at  
Saigon ready to embark. Germany had  
already made preparations to strengthen  
her force in China, but the news of the  
assassination of her Minister makes  
it probable that she will eventually have  
in China as many of her troops as she  
deems necessary. The United States have  
sent a battalion of marines and a regim-  
ent of infantry from the Philippines.  
There are at present about 6,000 troops en  
route for or under orders to the Philip-  
pines. As they go via Nagasaki, they  
can be sent from there to Taku instead  
of to Manila direct. It is reported that  
Italy and Austria will also send contin-  
gents.

A late telegram from India gives the  
force to be sent to China from India as  
follows: Two hundred and twenty-three  
British soldiers, 388 British warrant af-  
fairs, 1,000 native officers and men, 5,500  
native officers and men, 7,175 followers, 1-  
280 horses and ponies, 2,000 mules, 6 guns  
and 11 Maxim's. Two coolie corps of 1-  
000 each will also proceed to China.

Because of unavoidable delays, and the  
approximate number of days required to  
reach Taku from the various starting  
points, it is apparent that all the troops  
under orders for China cannot arrive  
there until early in August. There will  
be constant accessions, however, from  
new on, and there will perhaps be enough  
troops on the ground to take the off-  
ensive much earlier. There certainly will  
be if Japan's offer is accepted. The ques-  
tion of the manner in which Japan is to  
be paid may prove a stumbling block.  
There would be no objection to a money  
payment, but there probably would be to  
a cession of territory. The great neces-  
sity for prompt action may, however,  
cause all objections to be over-ruled.  
In regard to the use of the navies of  
the powers, their effectiveness depends  
upon two things—the use of their ships  
and their capacity to furnish men for  
duty ashore. Active operations will be en-  
tirely on land. Gunboats of light draught  
will be useful in river work, not only on  
the Peiho, but near treaty ports in other  
parts of China where protection may be  
needed. The larger ships, particularly  
the battleships, will be useless except to  
furnish landing parties. The United  
States navy has near the scene of action  
five gunboats whose draught will enable  
them to be of service in navigable inland  
waters.

### THE THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

It is not certain within what limits ac-  
tive operations on shore will be confined.  
China is not a homogeneous nation. As  
a rule, the people of one province know  
little of and care little for what is oc-  
curring in a distant province. Each is  
governed by a viceroy or governor, who,  
though appointed by the central govern-  
ment, is almost entirely independent of  
it, and is practically a king within his  
own dominions. He raises and maintains  
an army of the kind and of the size he  
wishes and that he is able to pay for.  
This is illustrated by the dispatches from  
China, which report the consuls at the  
treaty ports negotiating directly with the  
viceroys in regard to the safety of  
foreigners. Li Hung Chang at Canton  
has disregarded orders he received to  
proceed to Peking and remain in his  
province to maintain order there. Up to  
the present time the troubles have been  
confined to the province of Chihli, in  
which Peking and Tien-Tsin are situat-  
ed, and the province of Shantung. The

latter embraces the peninsula of the  
same name, on the coast of which are sit-  
uated the British port Wei-hai-wei,  
the German port Kiaochow, and the  
treaty port Chefoo. If the troubles con-  
tinue to be confined to these provinces,  
the theater of operations will be much  
restricted. Tien-Tsin will probably be the  
base of operations and Peking the ob-  
jective. Any opposing armed forces ly-  
ing between the two cities must be dis-  
posed of and Peking taken. With Pei-  
king in the hands of the powers, the rest  
of the work will be a matter for diplo-  
matists.

It is considered by well-informed peo-  
ple that a force of 60,000 or 70,000 men will  
be ample. The number required will vary  
with the composition of the force. A com-  
pact, homogeneous body, of one nation-  
ality, would be much more efficient than  
a composite force of the same strength,  
made up of the contingents furnished by  
the powers, no matter how good the  
quality of each contingent might be. His-  
tory teaches that in the operations of  
sieges, friction, jealousy and diversity of  
purpose obtain. If the relief force is to  
be a composite army, under a single head,  
the details of command and staff should  
be agreed upon at once by agreement of  
representatives of the powers; otherwise  
there will inevitably be friction and de-  
lays when the time comes to begin active  
operations.

### A HARD CAMPAIGN AHEAD.

The question of the organization and  
composition of the army being settled, the  
only remaining question is the character  
of the operations and the difficulties to be  
overcome. This is the worst time of the  
year for military operations in that re-  
gion. The rainy season is about begin-  
ning. The country is low and flat and  
has no metal roads. The Peiho river,  
with its branches, is shallow and tortu-  
ous. In the rainy season it overflows its  
banks, and, as there is nothing to indi-  
cate the channel, its value for transpor-  
tation of troops and supplies is small.  
The principal difficulties to be overcome  
are, therefore, those connected with  
transportation and supply. As the column  
advances, detachments must be left to  
keep open communications and hold the  
places taken. On arriving before Peking  
a siege might be necessary. The city is  
surrounded by a wall forty feet thick,  
faced inside and out with brick and  
stone from one to two feet thick, and  
in its turn by a moat fifty feet wide. A  
flat space, about one hundred feet wide,  
lies between the wall and moat. Peking  
is dependent for its supplies from the  
outside. It has immense granaries, but  
these are outside the walls and could be  
captured. If the Chinese contemplate de-  
termined resistance and their operations  
are conducted with ability, the capture of  
the city would be no easy matter, as the  
time before an investment could be made  
could be employed in provisioning the  
walled city.

### OAHU PLANTATION MANAGER'S REPORT

#### The Large Expenditures Were Shown to be a Wise Outlay.

At a meeting of the directors of the  
Oahu Sugar Company, Limited, a report  
on the plantation's condition was read by  
Manager Ahrens. The following is a re-  
sume of the report:

There have been a number of heavy  
items of expense during the past nine  
months which, now that they are finished,  
will be done forever, but the money was  
well expended and will repay handsomely  
for instance, the addition to the plan-  
tation's acreage of Ford Island and the  
peninsula has caused a heavy outlay  
for clearing alone, the lands being heav-  
ily wooded, besides a large amount had  
to be spent for sinking necessary wells  
on these lands. The first crop from these  
lands will, however, repay these outlays,  
as the water will flow over nearly all the  
land without pumping.

Considerable money has also been and  
will be spent in prospecting for water  
in the Koolau mountains, which, if suc-  
cessful, will be of incalculable value to the  
plantation. Permanent ditches, miles in  
length, have been constructed, designed  
to catch mountain freshets, and are  
connected with the reservoirs. If they  
fill our reservoirs only once or twice they  
will have paid for their cost.

In anticipation of any labor troubles  
which might happen after June 14th, va-  
rious works which had been projected  
have been pushed ahead under an in-  
creased force, which cost more for the  
time being than would otherwise have  
been spent. In this manner enough land  
ahead of the present needs has been  
cleared to keep the three sets of steam  
plows steadily at work for a year to  
come.

The plantation is young and for several  
years to come will be constantly extend-  
ing the present cultivated area, which  
cannot be accomplished without a con-  
siderable outlay of money for new rail-  
roads, both permanent and portable, and  
for more locomotives and rolling stock.